

# SPORTS

## KIEV DYNAMO SEW UP TITLE



Having drawn 1-1 with national football defending champions, Leningrad Zenit on their ground at the 25,000-capacity Lenin sport and concert complex, Kiev Dynamo have won their 11th title, with only two rounds to go.

Enormous training is behind the seeming ease with which, it might appear to many, we won the title, said the winners' head coach, Valery Lobanovsky, after that game. In numerous interviews in the spring no one tipped us among title favourites. We built up an able team which had great confidence. The main thing was that Dynamo had players bent on improving their skills all the time.

● Soviet national and Kiev Dynamo striker Oleg Blokhin, 33 (photo), is, according to Dynamo head coach Valery Lobanovsky a fine example for other, especially young players. He is ever aiming for higher performance.

## 21 world football cup finalists known

Another four Mexico world cup finalists are known. Denmark made the finals for the first time ever, beating Ireland 4-1 in the closing elimination game in European Group 6.

In Group 3 England and Northern Ireland drew 1-1, and the latter needed exactly that point to make the finals.

European champions France (Group 4) got that right only in their last elimination bout, beating Yugoslavia 2-0, with both goals from 1984 European player of the year and captain M. Platini.

Paraguay will be representing South America in the finals.

These are the current 21 finalists: Mexico, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada,

England, West Germany, France, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Northern Ireland, Denmark, the USSR, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, South Korea and Paraguay.

The rest three passes are contested by Syria and Iraq, Holland and Belgium, Scotland and Australia. The lot casting will be made for the finals in Mexico City on December 15 this year.

Games of the UEFA cup third round will be played on November 27 and December 11, Moscow Spartak will play French Nantes and Desna Chernobyl will take on Yugoslav Hajduk. The first game will be played in the Soviet Union.

## THE LOFTY MISSION OF SPORT

A meeting has been held in Hanoi by heads of socialist countries' sport committees. A communiqué adopted at the end of their meeting states that the fight for peace and against the dangerous "star wars" plans as well as the prevention of a nuclear disaster are the duty of everyone involved in physical training and sports, of athletes

throughout the world. The meeting was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The delegations discussed all aspects of promotion of physical training and sport in the socialist countries.

They stressed that the socialist countries have been giving all-round assistance to the developing countries and will continue to help them promote physical fitness programmes and sports.

They have also endorsed a North Korean proposal for holding the 1988 Summer Olympics simultaneously in the two countries to enter the Olympics with a united team. They expressed hope that the International Olympic Committee and the International Athletic Federation will carefully study this proposal.

The delegates met the IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, now on a visit to Vietnam and exchanged views on matters concerning the Olympic movement.

They said they favoured further democratization of the IOC and international athletic organizations and greater role of the national committees in the advancement of the Olympic movement. They expressed opposition to infiltration by professional sport, commercialization of sports, as well as apartheid and race discrimination in sport.

## FIRST SURPRISES OF CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Triple world champion Anatoly Karpov told me before leaving for Lucerne that the first ever world team chess championship would be a most exciting affair, what with lots of worthy opponents coming for it. Already the first two rounds proved him right.

Judge for yourself: after these rounds the leaders England had eight points and one adjourned game, Hungary 6.5 points and one adjourned game, and Switzerland six points and two adjourned games. Fourth-placed Romania had five points and the USSR was sixth with four points and five adjourned games. A surprise? To a certain degree, yes, even though the hot favourites the USSR have still the potential to overtake the leaders.

In the first round the USSR beat Romania 3.5-2.5, England routed Africa 6-0, Hungary and France stood at 3.5-1.5 (1), and Argentina and China at 2.5-2.5 (1); Switzerland led against West Germany 2.5-1.5 (2). The results of the second round: Romania-Switzerland — 2.5-3.5, Hungary-England — 3-2 (1), West Germany — USSR — 0.5-0.5 (5), China — USSR — 0.5-0.5 (5), France-Argentina — 2.5-1.5 (2). Seven rounds are still to go.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

## Becker downs Lendl

Czech Ivan Lendl, now ranked the world's No. 1 tennis player, has been doing excellently of late. He proved his top standing once again in a tournament in Antwerpen which drew nearly all the world's greats, including his arch-rival John McEnroe of the US. In the

finals Lendl thrashed him 1-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2 to win the tournament for a third time.

Several days later, though, it turned out Lendl, too, was not immune to defeat. The sensational winner of the latest Wimbledon, 17-year-old Boris Becker of West Germany, beat him in an exhibition match in his hometown Düsseldorf, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.



● A scene from a national championship game between Minsk Army Club, award aspirants and the Central Army Club. The former won 26-25. Photo by Sergei Proskov

● Moscow dancing champions Irina Zhuk and Oleg Belov coached by famous Tatyana Tarasova are priming for the "Moscow News" Prize-85 international tournament to be held on December 4-8 in the Moscow Luzhiki Palace of Sport. Photo by Igor Lileev

## The Soviet-American Geneva summit

▲ The Soviet Union and the United States have declared that nuclear war should never be unleashed and that there can be no winners in it. They shall not strive for military superiority.

▲ The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed that the work of the negotiators on nuclear and space weapons should be speeded up. The Soviet side believes that if the doors to outer space weapons were to be opened the scale of military rivalry would immeasurably increase.

▲ Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have agreed on the need to improve Soviet-American relations and to have a healthier international climate generally.

## The start of a dialogue for the sake of a turn for the better

FROM OUR GENEVA CORRESPONDENT SPARTAK BLEGLOV



Geneva. At a ceremony winding up their summit Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and US President, Ronald Reagan, look on as Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and US Secretary of State George Shultz sign agreements on bilateral exchanges and contacts in science, education and culture.

For political observers who in Geneva from all over the world believe that the upshot of the Soviet-American summit will lay the basis for constructive bilateral relations, they emphasize the fact that both sides succeeded in doing the results of the talks. A statement, of special value for the world community is the fact that, for the first time in recent years, a document signed by leaders of nations stresses that nuclear war cannot be won, that it should not be waged and that both sides will not endeavor to secure military superiority. This is the starting point of the summit that led to a joint position. The summit enabled both leaders just to meet each other face to face to ascertain each other's views and stands. All this emphasizes the fact that the face-to-face dialogue, candid and not infrequently quite acerbic discussions, a certain impetus to political dialogue, including the limitation talks process, leading to exchange top level officials, the leaders favouring regular bilateral political talks at all levels.

Mikhail Gorbachev summed up the essence and significance of the summit as the start of a turn for the better that creates possibility to

move towards solutions for crucial issues.

The summit also opened up new possibilities for bilateral cooperation in culture, science and technology, and air communication, with the appropriate agreements worked out.

While realistically assessing all aspects of the first stage of the dialogue, the Soviet leader deemed it necessary to talk of other things, too — namely, that the current summit failed to find a solution to the crucial issues linked with the task of

ending the arms race, as the two sides are still wide apart on matters of principle.

Mikhail Gorbachev outlined in detail to the President the Soviet conception of security,

(Continued on page 2)

## Warsaw Treaty states fully support Soviet position

The leaders of the Warsaw Treaty states have commended the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary's exceptionally important contribution to the advancement of joint peace proposals of the socialist community at his Geneva talks with the US President. The candid exchange of views was indispensable and its outcome was useful, stresses a communiqué on the Prague meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, whom Mikhail Gorbachev briefed on the summit.

The communiqué stresses that though no concrete problems of armaments limitation and reduction were solved in Geneva, it is important that the summit confirmed a Soviet-American record reached in January this year on the need to explore ways of preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth.

The Prague meeting confirmed the allied socialist states' principled line aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spread into outer space, ensuring a transition to real disarmament measures and to strengthening universal peace.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

● Ten years of popular power radically improved health care situation in Laos. At present the network of treatment and disease prevention facilities runs through the entire country.



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## Cosmonauts return to Earth



The crew of the scientific orbital exploration complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-14 and Kosmos-1886 cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Alexander Volkov have returned to Earth.

During their two months in orbit, they carried out considerable exploration work in relation to the Earth's surface and the atmosphere, as well as a number of astrophysical, technological and technical experiments. They also undertook medical and biological research. The lengthy flight has been discontinued in view of Vladimir Vasyutin's illness and the need for medical treatment under stationary conditions.

Viktor Savinykh and Alexander Volkov are feeling well. The orbital Salyut-7 and Kosmos-1886 complex continues its automatic flight.

## Maya Plisetskaya's jubilee performance

A jubilee performance was given recently in Moscow at the Bolshoi Theatre by the Soviet ballerina Maya Plisetskaya. For the first time she appeared to audiences dancing Anna Sergeyevna as the main character in "The Lady With the Dog". This one-act ballet, which she staged herself, is based on a story by Anton Chekhov. The company was in Moscow, Shchedrin. In the second part she danced in "Carmen-Sutta" to music by Bizet and Shchedrin.

● Maya Plisetskaya. Photo by Boris Kaufman

The 1st of 1985



## UNITED NATIONS: RESOLUTION ON COOPERATION WITH OAU

New York. The international community has reaffirmed its resolve, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to build up efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, and apartheid in Southern Africa, states a resolution adopted by the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking about cooperation between the UN and the OAU representatives of various countries noted that, as the 25th anniversary of the adoption of a

Soviet-sponsored Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is being marked this year, mankind is facing the task of achieving, in every way possible, the final liquidation of colonialism, racism, and apartheid in Africa, and that it should assist African countries to overcome the backwardness inherited from colonialism and to strengthen their sovereignty and economic independence.

## SEPARATISTS ON RAMPAGE

New Delhi. Anti-Indian elements are trying, with active foreign support, to destabilize the situation in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The leader of the religious communal party Jamaat-Islami, Bhat, claimed in Srinagar that state's status as part of India was only temporary. As head of that separatist organization, with Pakistani financial backing, he declared his intention to step the hostile anti-Indian propaganda. Former chief minister of the state, Farooq Abdullah, also threatened the

central government. He made it clear that his grouping planned to further increase tensions and provoke unrest.

The intensification of anti-Indian activity in Jammu and Kashmir coincided all too clearly with the illegal arrival in that strategically-important region of one of the heads of a terrorist organization, "The Kashmir Liberation Front", based in Britain. Upon his arrest the extremist, resident in London, was found in possession of a Pakistani passport.

## Vietnam rejects inventions

Hanoi. The newspaper "Nhan Dan" has run a commentary on the adoption of a resolution on the so-called Kampuchean problem at the United Nations.

The resolution, passed under pressure from imperialist and reactionary forces, distorts the real situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and contains all sorts of inventions about Vietnam's international assistance to the Kampuchean people, and does nothing to put the removal from the political arena of the Pol Pot bangmen on the agenda.

The Vietnamese information

agency has fully rejected the slanderous inventions made by Thailand about illegal incursions into its territory by Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea.

The dissemination of such fabrications as well as attacks on Vietnam, says the statement, are aimed at camouflaging the Thai army's violations of the territorial waters, air space and borders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and at continuing assistance to the Pol Pot elements in their subversive activities against the Kampuchean people.



Dollar noose for the Latin Americans.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## SALT-2 should be observed

Washington. An authoritative US association of arms control supporters have published a report on the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to unswervingly observe the still unratified SALT-2 treaty.

The report stresses that the observance of the treaty, which expires in December this year, is in the vital interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States. It notes that SALT-2

limits the growth in strategic nuclear weapons and that it not only helps prevent preparations for a further and increasingly more dangerous race in strategic nuclear weapons, but also helps save considerable sums of money.

The report states that commitment to observe the treaty would provide a reliable foundation for a new agreement between the USSR and the USA on strategic weapons as well.

## What hinders trade union contacts? Africa indignant at Tory policy

Last September, an Afro-organization, US National Council for Trade Union Action Democracy, invited a group of Soviet working people—a metallurgist, a motor car driver and a teacher—to visit the United States. But could not make the trip to the State Department refused them entry visas.

Trade union contacts between the two countries are not useful but also useless. American trade union organizations actively use possibilities to visit the Soviet Union and its Soviet colleagues. In months alone the USSR visited by American labor union experts, editors of union newspapers, a group of young workers studying at sections of American universities. They all expressed readiness for reciprocal visits to Soviet delegations. Also, a number of US entry visas not only representatives of Soviet unions, but also to groups of ordinary Soviet workers, become the usual practice of the American authorities.

This is contained in an "Open Letter to US President" sent to the AIT-Union Central Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

Formidable barriers are erected in the road of contact between Soviet and American working people. Even those cases when permission to visit the US are reluctantly given, they are accompanied with absurd condition: not to get in contact with American unions.

The existing policy of American authorities regarding the sphere of trade union contacts, difficult to view outside of a general offensive against the rights of the working people in the industrial states.

## Africa indignant at Tory policy

The Tory cabinet's policy of retaliating against South Africa, is hostile to the interests of African states, the Prime Minister of South Africa, Robert Mugabe, has told a mass meeting in Harare.

He stressed that this line evoked justified indignation in the whole of independent Africa.

The destructionist position on measures that could be taken by the British authorities at the conference of heads of state and government in the Commonwealth at Nassau (the Bahamas) in 1983, Margaret Thatcher claimed that the state was allegedly no cause of the unrest in Africa. This view of the situation in that continent is in glaring contrast with reality, Mugabe stated.

Tories' stubborn reluctance to join sanctions against South Africa, which is being imposed by the Commonwealth of Nations, has been pointed out. He said that huge profits, Mugabe pointed out, are made by the British in the expense of the African masses of South Africa.

MAN: SOUTH SUDANESE READY FOR TALKS

The rebels in south Sudan led by John Garang are prepared to send a delegation to the Sudanese government to discuss the future of Sudan's system, said spokesmen for the Sudanese Alliance of National Salvation Forces (ANSF).

After talks with the Sudanese government, the rebels should discuss the introduction in Sudan of national forms of government, as well as a settlement in the south where armed clashes between rebel and government forces. As is known, the situation of the problem of the Sudanese south, unlike the rest of the Sudan, has been inhabited by Arab and other tribes of the Sudan.

As a provision of a definite political status for the south within a single Sudanese state.

## SALVADORANS DEMAND PEACE

San Jose. The national forum of workers and peasants — "For Dialogue and Peace in the Country" — held here recently urged the Duarte regime to immediately resume the talks it broke off with the patriotic forces on the way to peacefully settle the armed conflict in the land. Risking imprisonment and even death, forum participants openly charged the repressive regime and its Washington protectors with deepening the crisis in the country.

Speakers stressed that thousands of civilians are getting killed in the continuing civil war.

Over five years of barbarous bombings of villages by government planes, mass shootings of peasants by punitive units and glaring repression more than 60,000 people died—which is why it was stressed, the country so badly needed peace.

The forum urged workers and peasants to close their ranks in the drive against American interference in the country's affairs and for restoration of democracy.

## OIL SCANDAL: 36 SENTENCED

Rome. A court in the Italian town of Civitavecchia has sentenced a large group of industrialists embroiled in an oil scandal — 36 of them in all — to long-term prison sentences and huge fines.

The scandal flared up in 1980, when investigators roped in a large gang of swindlers who had, for a long time, brought oil into the country without paying taxes. For several years they conducted huge operations, swindling the state treasury of over 2,500 billion lire.

Involved in the racket were 150 industrial firms and companies, 540 businessmen and several top officials. They were abetted by some heads of the financial guard, a special corps combating contraband and currency fraud. An enquiry revealed that most of the money stolen from the treasury ended up in the pockets of members of the Christian Democratic Party, the biggest capitalist party in Italy.

## Science and technology

## SOLAR RALLY

A major rally for automobiles powered by solar energy will be held in Australia in November, 1987. The starting point of the 3,200 km route will be the Australian city of Darwin. Participating cars will have to satisfy the requirements of Australian traffic rules.

## AUTOMATIC JAW

About two years ago scientists in the American state of Minnesota were commissioned to manufacture an artificial automatic jaw. The request came not from film makers busy producing another movie-drama but from a dentist. For a year already the jaw has been "operational" at one of the stomatological institutes. The "automatic" jaw is used by medics to check new materials used for crowns, dentures and tooth fillings.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CMEA: SURGE TO THE FOREFRONT

Commenting on a recent session of the CMEA Executive Committee in Moscow, PRAVDA notes its crucial outcome was an approval of a Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member-States Until the Year 2000.

The draft programme has five priority areas of scientific and technological progress, primarily advances in electronics and a comprehensive "electrification" of the economy, automation, nuclear power engineering, biotechnology, and, finally, development of new materials and technologies. Cooperation is planned on a full cycle, "science-technology-industry-soles". Much emphasis will be given to direct links under appropriate agreements between interested institutes and enterprises to markedly raise the efficiency of cooperation.

The socialist countries have all that is needed to emerge in the forefront of technological advances like a powerful industrial and scientific and technological base, natural resources, seasoned personnel, and a planned economic system. Implementation of these is an important political objective of communist and workers' parties and governments of the community's fraternal states, the newspaper points out.

## WEST ACTUALLY PROTECTS RACISM

While resorting to the human rights issue to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, Western powers pretend to be blind on the issue of South Africa, IZVESTIA points out. Seeking to justify cooperation with the Pretoria regime and their dogged reluctance to take effective measures against them, Western representatives allege that an appropriate international convention mandates measures against racial discrimination only within one's own borders. In actual fact, by signing convention, the participants pledged to do all they can to create an international community free of all forms of racial discrimination.

What are the real motives of current Western policy towards South Africa? Apart from mercenary interests Britain and the US have invested roughly 15 billion dollars each in the country. Continuing to exploit there and are unwilling to lose them. Continuing to exploit the people of former colonies (there are nearly 15 million foreign workers in Western Europe alone), the West creates conditions engendering racial discrimination "at home", too, the newspaper points out.

## WHAT ARE THE COMMANDOS BEING TRAINED FOR?

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes that this year's biggest military maneuvers have started in South Korea with American special participating troops being airlifted from Okinawa.

No one seriously thinks that all these military rehearsals are being held for defensive purposes. It is symptomatic that special attention is paid to activities of sabotage units fighting behind enemy lines to contribute to the success of large-scale sea and air landing parties.

There is another purpose behind the special troops being trained in South Korea. All through the year South Koreans have been protesting against the dictatorial regime. There is every evidence that the Pentagon is preparing for a turn of events, when American troops will have to take part in suppressing these protests.

While the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is searching for ways which can lead to relaxation of tension on the peninsula, Washington is stubbornly engaged in a succession of military provocations.

## AMERICAN MILLIONS FOR UNDECLARED WAR

Commenting on the US Congress' secret approval of another three hundred million dollars for Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that such "generosity" shows Washington's resolve to expand the scale of the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. In doing so, America hypocritically describes the gangster-style attacks on peaceful towns and villages as an act of spreading personal freedom and human rights.

The Afghan comrades are killing supporters of the people's power and carrying out bomb attacks in public places. They have destroyed 2,000 schools and killed many teachers and pupils.

The number of Americans who take part in the raids against Afghanistan is on the increase. In the United States there are offices hiring veterans of the Vietnam war and other conflicts.

## OF INTEREST

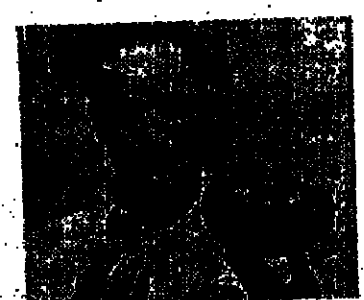
## The world's biggest film maker

India occupies one of the leading places in the world by the number of films made every year. Last year for example, Indian film makers produced 839 features.

## 'New Bastille'

The 200th anniversary of the French Revolution of 1789 is still far away. However, Parisians are already preparing to celebrate this event. The "crowning" in the festivities will be the inauguration of a "New Bastille". This is the name Parisians have given to an opera theatre being created on the

very spot where the Bastille prison stood. There will be first performances to coincide exactly with two hundredth anniversary of the seizure of Bastille. The famous Paris Opera will move into the building.



Parisians' Jean Giraud inside that the theatre has been given to the world's biggest, it weighs one and a half kilograms.

Photo: Raymond-TASS

## VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

## The start of a dialogue for the sake of a turn for the better

(Continued from page 1)

emphasizing that it should rest on mutual respect for the existing strategic parity, as well as mutual awareness that because of the arms race the world has approached a margin where we should stop. It is a fact, he stressed, that we find it very difficult already today to start a dialogue on issues dividing us, a task which will still be more difficult tomorrow.

It is absolutely evident that when the two leaders' positions were compared the greatest difficulties were caused by the question of whether or not there should be weapons in outer space. The Soviet side did all it could not only to point out the imminent danger in America's attempts to open up the road to the arms race in this sphere. It was stressed by the Soviet side that if the rivalry in the new military sphere is allowed to have its way, the arms race would become irreversible. Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed the Soviet readiness to reduce

by fifty per cent all nuclear arms on a reciprocal basis and to work further towards their elimination, provided all avenues are lightly closed to weapons in outer space.

In this light, what are the further prospects for solving the problem which was, undoubtedly, central at the summit in this respect Mikhail Gorbachev said that after our talks we expect the American side to most seriously weigh what we have said. It was again emphasized that the Soviet position strictly corresponds to the agreement reached between the two countries last January on the subject of the talks. At that time it was clearly stated that prevention of arms race in space and its cessation on Earth were interlinked. It is significant that the joint statement issued after the summit underscores the mutual agreement to speed up the work of the delegations holding talks on nuclear and space armaments on the basis of the January agreement. Thus, success in this

depends, first and foremost, on the United States.

Revealing the meaning of the summit in the contemporary complex international situation, the Soviet leader stressed that at sharp turning points in history there come moments of truth—a point which requires that heads of states and governments should assume their supreme responsibility for the fates of war and peace. In present-day conditions this relates not only to confrontation between the two social systems, but also to a choice between survival and mutual destruction. This is why a new approach is needed, a new understanding of all urgent problems, as well as the ability to make a realistic assessment of all the processes in today's multifarious world.

In its assessment of the situation in various regions of the world the Soviet Union does not have double yardstick or standards. It was stressed by the Soviet side that we proceed from the assumption that the

causes of tensions, conflicts and even wars in some parts of the world are rooted both in history and the economic conditions in which various peoples find themselves today. It is high time we put an end to that conception of regional problems which ascribes every trouble to "the hand of Moscow". The Soviet Union respects peoples' right to decide their own road of development and to choose their friends and allies. As for Soviet-American relations in this changing world, they should not be a source of confrontations, but serve as a demonstration of joint responsibility for just solution to such confrontations. In the search for such common approach any interference in each other's internal affairs and into the affairs of other countries should be ruled out.

To sum up, much was done at the summit. Still more has to be done by the two sides in the spirit of their joint statement. The Soviet side stressed at the summit that the USSR will make efforts to achieve, in cooperation with the United States of America, practical ways of curtailing the arms race, reducing the stockpiles of weapons, and of ensuring favourable conditions for a lasting peace between the Soviet and the American peoples, for a lasting peace on Earth and in outer space. When it turns its eyes to the American Administration, the world public expects that the leaders display the same measure of responsibility. If this happens, the work done in Geneva will not be fruitless.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

On the initiative of a group of retired and active-duty officers of the UN General Assembly, a draft resolution has been passed at a draft conference to urge the disarmament of nuclear weapons. The conference was held in a hotel in the city of Moscow. It was attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries. The draft resolution calls for a ban on the development, production, and storage of nuclear weapons, and for a commitment to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Five American sailors were picked up by a Soviet merchant ship, the "Stroy". The sailors were found in a small boat in the North Atlantic. They were in good health and had no serious injuries. The ship's captain, a Soviet officer, said that the sailors were found in a small boat in the North Atlantic. They were in good health and had no serious injuries.

## South Korean Boeing was American spy plane

Japan. The pilots of the South Korean Boeing-747 which crashed into Soviet airspace on November 1, 1983, had been taken by American secret service for a large sum of money. Further evidence of this was given in an interview with a Japanese Shinjuku Times reporter by a Japanese Shinjuku Times reporter. The reporter said that the pilots of the Boeing-747 which crashed into Soviet airspace on November 1, 1983, had been taken by American secret service for a large sum of money.

The widow of the South Korean pilot who crashed into Soviet airspace on November 1, 1983, has been picked up by a Soviet merchant ship, the "Stroy". The widow was found in a small boat in the North Atlantic. She was in good health and had no serious injuries.

## South Korean Boeing was American spy plane

crossed the Soviet air border and overflew Soviet territory. There had been a secret understanding on that score between the South Korean pilot and the American intelligence and the pilots had been made to agree to perform the spying operation. Chong I-J, widow of the Boeing-747 pilot, told the Shinjuku Times reporter that her husband had not concealed his fear before the flight. Two days earlier he had become even more nervous and told his wife before leaving that he was very reluctant to make the flight because it would be very dangerous.



## Winners of the Nehru Prize

Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, writer Chingiz Aitmatov, D. Sc. (Engineering) and Indologist, Gler Shirokov, and journalist Leonid Mitrokhin have won the 1984-1985 Jawaharal Nehru prizes. The prize, instituted by the Indian Government in honour of the great son of India, is awarded for outstanding contributions to Soviet-Indian friendship.

They were presented to the winners at the Indian Embassy in Moscow by Ambassador Nurul Hasan.

### Round the Soviet Union

● THE KLYUCHEVSKAYA SOROKA IN KAMCHATKA, THE LARGEST VOLCANO IN EURASIA, HAS COME TO LIFE, incandescent volcanic bombs, ashes, and gases are being ejected from the cone to a height of one kilometre. Staff members of the Klyuchevskaya station observing the eruption have registered a stream of molten lava sliding down the crater's slope. The last eruption continued from the middle to the end of last year.

● CONSERVATIONISTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF KARELIA HAVE COMPILED A RED DATA BOOK WHICH INCLUDES MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MAMMALS, BIRDS, INSECTS, PLANTS AND FUNGI IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY. The scientists not only register the types of animals and plants needing protection, but are also putting in a considerable conservationist effort. Two sanctuaries and a large number of game reserves have been set up on their initiative.

● A POLAR EXPERIMENT IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE ARCTIC. For the first time in the history of navigation it has been decided to verify the possibility of autonomous navigation without an icebreaker during the passage of reinforced ice class ships along the Arctic Route from east to west at such a late time in autumn. The crew of the motor vessel "Izba" have been charged with the task of carrying out this passage across the Arctic seas in conditions of the Polar night.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### TOWARDS NEW POWER ENGINEERING

The backbone of today's power engineering are thermal electric stations. But in spite of their long development history, the efficiency of the best of them is not, alas, more than 40 per cent. That means that almost two-thirds of fuel extracted with great difficulty from the Earth's bowels is wasted. Science has come out with a way of radically increasing the efficiency of thermal electric stations: the use of the magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators which make it possible to raise the efficiency of power engineering up to 50-60 per cent.

The Soviet Union, the IZVESTIA newspaper writes, is a recognized leader in developing the new method of converting heat energy into electric one.

At the Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences the world's first powerful pilot-industrial installation U-25 has been built. On this installation all the working conditions of the future MHD electric station are simulated.

Experiments conducted made it possible to start creating the first industrial power-generating unit for an MHD electric station. Now it is being built in Novomichurinsk at the Ryazanskaya Main District Electric Station located at a distance of 80 kilometres from the ancient Russian city of Ryazan.

The installed power capacity of the above unit amounts to 500,000 kilowatts. It is already a decisive step towards serial production of power-generating units for MHD electric stations.

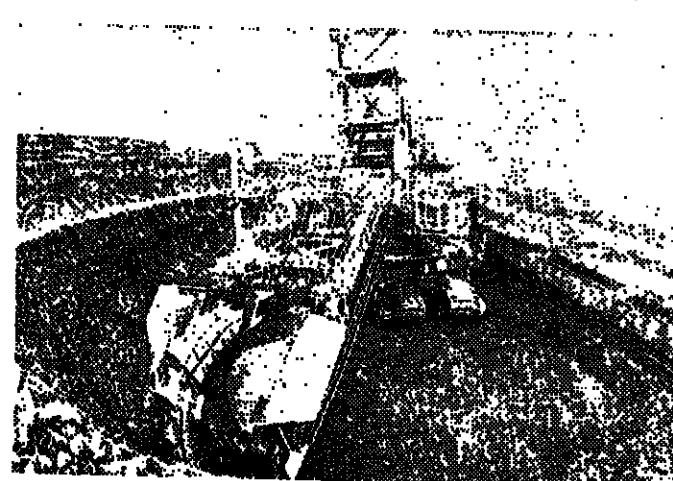
## THE KANSK-ACHINSK COAL BASIN



● Thanks to unique equipment only one operator handles the rotary system.

Power resources are a major problem for advanced countries. Ninety per cent of the Soviet Union's power reserves are concentrated in Siberia. The 800 km Kansk-Achinsk fuel-and-power complex (KATEK) lies in the Krasnoyarsk Territory (Eastern Siberia). It incorporates more than two dozen deposits. Its brown coal reserves are about 800,000 million tonnes, of which 140 are fit for open-cast mining. Scientists expect that in the near future this basin will start producing 500 million, and subsequently up to 1,000 million tonnes of coal daily.

Brown coal from the Kansk-Achinsk basin contains a considerable amount of moisture and



● The rotary bucket excavator ERP-2500 in operation.

## BLAST-FURNACE GAS INSTEAD OF COKE

Soviet experts have managed to considerably raise the effectiveness of the blast-furnace process, reducing coke consumption by 25 per cent. For this they used blast-furnace gas which can, after special purification, partly replace coke.

Tests of a complex of hot reducing gases, operating in tandem with a blast furnace, have been completed in Tula, an industrial centre south of Moscow. In its units the blast furnace gas, which was formerly

burned, is now turned into reducing gas, heated to a temperature of more than 1000 degrees and blown into the furnace under pressure.

Using reduction gases as fuel and iron oxidizer, and replacing them with coke, blast-furnace operators began to add more ore into the charge and smelt more metal. As a result the productivity of a blast furnace grows by 25-30 per cent.

Such complexes may also be designed for other Soviet blast-furnaces.

## Mountains accumulate water

Finishing touches have been put to Georgia's Zonkari reservoir, one of the biggest in the Transcaucasus. Filling has started. The dam has been erected in a gorge more than 1,200 metres above sea level. The waterable area of the reservoir, where 45 million cu m of water will be stored, is 140 hectares. Through a tunnel 850 m long and 5 m in diameter water will be supplied to irrigation canals.

The complex will help irrigate more than 70,000 hectares.

## VOLGA-BALTIC CANAL RECONSTRUCTED

The reconstruction of the fairway of the Volga-Baltic Canal, linking the Volga River with the Baltic Sea, has been completed. The canal, which has been the main sections of the waterway has made it possible to sharply raise its capacity. In the process of the canal's modernization high-speed sections of its canal were created, and opened after deepening and expanding the fairway.

The renewal of the waterway did not affect the tempo of transportation, the volume of which is steadily growing. The canal, which has reached the limit of its capacity, is now given a new lease on life. Apart from large-scale hydrotechnical works new locks are being built. As for the operating ones, they are being fitted out with installations to ensure intensive regime of filling chambers. This reduces the damage of tonnage ships, speeds up the rhythm of the transportation conveyor. Controllers will be helped by computers and industrial television.

## KAZAKHSTAN GAS AND OIL FIELDS

New oil and gas fields have been commissioned in Soviet Kazakhstan (a Union republic, south-east of the country), to the north from the Caspian.

One of them, in the valley of the Ural River, has especially good prospects. This year 2,200 million cubic metres of gas will be extracted there while by the end of the next five-year period its production will grow 5-fold.

The fuel-extracting industry is developing there in difficult climatic conditions. New deposits have been located in unexplored areas lacking drinking water. It takes considerable efforts and funds to create favourable conditions for the workers and staff members.

In the current five-year period (1981-85) oil extraction by the republic has grown by one-fourth. Intensification of deposit exploitation through the application of scientific and technological achievements played a major role in the process.

### COMPUTER IN SCHOOLS

The school timetable of 9th-formers now includes a new subject — Fundamentals of Information Science and Computing Technology. What has your institute prepared for them? This question is answered in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA by Academician Boris Naumov, Director of the Institute of Information Science Problems, attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences.

More than 800 modern computer classes, bought in other countries through our institute, have opened in the country's schools this year. Naturally, on a country-wide scale they do not seem to be enough. But it must be kept in mind that the problem of school computers is complicated and many-sided. Let's take, at least, their technical maintenance. For the time being schools cannot cope with it. Therefore, in the first place secondary educational institutions provided with computers are those that can ensure their effective use, skilled service and, if necessary, repairs.

Now our institute is completing tests of a new home-made personal computer. Probably, schools will be supplied with this very machine.

### ECOLOGY FROM A TO Z

The Russian-Moldavian encyclopaedia dictionary on ecology, compiled at Kishinev University, acquaints readers with vast information on the nature and its protection. For the first time in the country the vocabulary of this aspect of natural sciences has been unified, beginning from the time of Plato and Hippocrates to our days.

The vocabulary stock of ecology used in the process investigating the vital problems of mankind, is rapidly

increasing, but in its interpretation there are differences, even inaccuracies, writes Prof. I. I. Dediu, Doctor of Sciences (Biology), in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA MOLDAVIA. This creates certain complexities in cooperation between scientists and practitioners. The task of this encyclopaedia is to contribute to their mutual understanding.

Ecology from A to Z is presented in the dictionary with a materialistic interpretation of nearly 5,000 terms. Each is accompanied by the synopsis of a short article about its linguistic roots, theoretical and practical use. The encyclopaedia generalizes information on relations among the inhabitants of the Earth and between them and the environment.

### CREATING — SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Soviet poet Yevgeny Vinokurov in the IZVESTIY KINO magazine reflects on the problem of innovation in art. He writes:

Artistic quest is essential but if experimenting is not connected with a thorough exploration of human fate and characters, such innovation is not worth a rap. In general, one must be careful with such a word as "experiment". Life is rather experimenting with the "oil" of life, placing him in different situations. It is no mere chance that the world's biggest experimenters, Picasso did not like the word "experiment" when it concerned art. He said: "I am not looking for an ending, by experimenting one should not also forget about tradition. One must argue with the past, must be in polemics and dialectical interaction with tradition. Only by holding a permanent dialogue with the past can one carry out contacts with tradition, conceding the pole."

### Places to visit

## The Ivan Fyodorov Museum

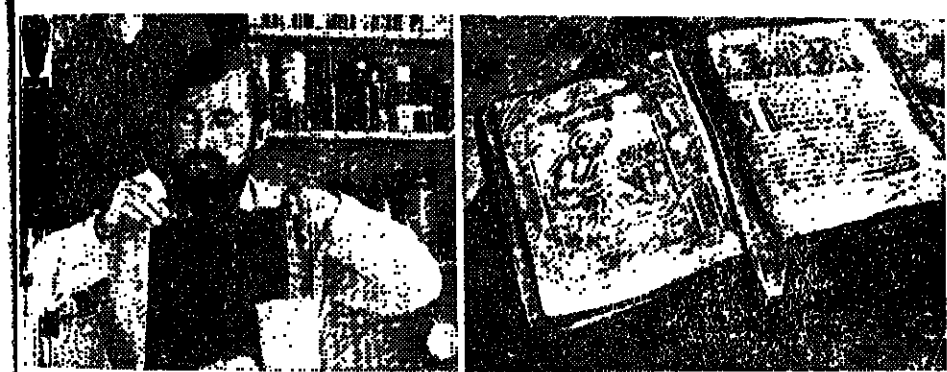
A rich collection of ancient manuscripts of historical and literary value has been put together at the Ivan Fyodorov Museum in Lvov. Ivan Fyodorov, who lived in the 16th century, was the founder of printing in Russia and the Ukraine.

At the museum one can see the predecessors of modern printing machines. 17th-century wooden printing presses, darkened with age are on display side by side with ancient manuscripts and the incunabulae — the first books printed by Ivan Fyodorov.

The museum is in the architectural complex of the former Onufrii Monastery located in the

ancient part of the city. At the Monastery, which lies at the foot of the Vysoki Zamok mountain, Fyodorov founded Ukraine's first printing press. It is here that he produced the first Slavonic primer called "ABC Book" and "The Apostol", famous for being the first book printed in the Ukraine.

As tokens of gratitude to the great son of his land, a monument to him has been erected in Lvov, a street has been named after him in the city and a museum set up as part of the Lvov State Picture Gallery. Young sculptor Anatoly Galyan is the author of the sculptural composition, "Ivan Fyodorov and His Assistants", which has been placed over Fyodorov's grave.



● Restorer Demyan Kravchik of the Lvov Picture Gallery working on ancient books acquired by the Fyodorov Museum. ● "The Apostol", the first Ukrainian book printed by Ivan Fyodorov.

## How to preserve the environment

Cooperation between Soviet and American specialists in environmental protection has been going on since 1972 and has been successful in a number of problems and directions, as disclosed at a press conference in Moscow by L. I. Zaitsev, administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency. The press conference was devoted to results of the Moscow session of the USSR-US Joint Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.

The session summed up cooperation in the last six years, which a number of joint experiments and expeditions were carried out. In one of such expeditions the research vessel "Mikhail Gromov", Soviet American scientists obtained good results in the north of the Sea. Despite the purity of the water and perfect fauna, there is indirect evidence of negative effects of

man's economic activity. The expedition's findings have helped formulate practical recommendations for protecting maritime environment.

Scientists of the two countries frequently put their heads together at symposia and seminars to discuss specific scientific and technological problems. They have published more than 200 joint studies, books and articles.

The session adopted a Memorandum stating the programme of joint work for 1986 on 38 research and technology projects developed within the framework of Soviet-American cooperation. They include such subjects as prevention of air and water pollution, protection of rare and disappearing plants and animals, protection of maritime environment, earthquakes forecasts, etc. The next (10th) session of the USSR-US Joint Commission will be held in the US in the second half of 1986.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

## Cardzia—a miracle in the mountains

Antique cave city of the 16th century Cardzia, which lies in southern Georgia (a republic in Transcaucasus) has been visited by its first appearance. Restorers have started the scaffolding in this monument of nature. Architecture was laid three centuries ago. In addition to three round halls and rooms hewn from rock which are already open to tourists, they have

put into order more than one thousand other rooms. One of these is an ancient drugstore with niches for storing medicines.

A prominent Georgian historian I. Dzavakhiashvili described Cardzia as the pride and pain of Georgia.

He called it pride because at the dawn of human civilization people were able to hew such a

## ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF FOLK SONGS

A professor of the national conservatoire, Genovaitė Cetkauskaitė, a famous folklore researcher, has recorded songs from the unusually rich repertoire of an 80-year-old Lithuanian farmer and folk singer, Petras Zilaitis. There are more than 100 hitherto unknown songs to his credit.

Cetkauskaitė and her students have been searching for songs in many parts of Lithuania for over 30 years now, thus enriching the national folklore fund functioning under the auspices of the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature. Almost half a million of lyrics and about 100,000 melodies have been accumulated.

The Institute has a multivolume work entitled "The Lithuanian Song Book". The first two volumes of this encyclopaedia, one of the world's biggest, have already been published.

### Science and technology

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVED

Astrophysicists in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan are observing rare astronomical phenomena—mutual eclipses of the Jupiter's satellites Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

The observations, a TASS correspondent was told by Dr Viktor Telfel, President of the Commission for the Physics of Planets and Satellites of the International Astronomical Union, who is in charge of these studies, are being conducted with the help of an electrical photometer mounted on a 60-centimetre telescope at an observatory in the Tien Shan Mountains.

The orbits of Jupiter's satellites, he said, lie almost precisely on the plane of the planet's equator. An observer on Earth can see a satellite eclipse another or move into the shadow of another only when respectively our planet or the Sun also find itself on Jupiter's equatorial plane.

This happens only once in six years, Telfel said. This year, when Jupiter was close to opposition rather than at the time of the Sun, observation conditions were more favourable than they were in 1979 or will be in the near future.

The Soviet scientist said the observations of mutual eclipses by Jupiter's satellites, which occur at different times during the day, involve astronomers from different countries. The rough times of these phenomena have been calculated for the observatory in Kazakhstan. By well-known Norwegian astronomer Kaar Akenes, a coordinator of an international programme for these studies. It is the first time that observations of eclipses by Jupiter's satellites are being conducted in the USSR.

### ANCIENT

## BATTLE-PAINTING FOUND

An interesting find has crowned the efforts of archaeologists exploring the ruins of Siyazy (Old) Nisa near Ashkhabad, capital of Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia.

The Parthian expedition of the Institute of History attached to the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, has discovered fragments of two painted clay heads belonging to painted clay statues. They are preserved well enough to be restored and supplement a similar find made last year. Of very special interest to archaeologists, however, were fragments of topical frescoes found for the first time there. Prior to that the Old Nisa ruins had yielded only ornamental remnants. But this time several cleared out pieces of plaster portrayed a battle scene — horsemen and their mounts.

Studying the plots of battle-pieces pictured by ancient painters may prompt archaeologists of new and hitherto unknown features of ancient Parthian history.

### VIEWPOINT

## Social programme for five and fifteen years

Alexander GUBER

The draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000 is being discussed in the Soviet Union. Later on this document will be considered at the 27th CPSU Congress. Its most important part is the social programme embracing all aspects of Soviet people's life.

Before touching on the tasks for the future, it is not out of place to say a few words about what the country has achieved in the 11th Five-Year Plan period which ends on December 31, 1985.

Already in 1950 the highest per capita level of per capita real incomes was exceeded by 30 per cent. In 1980 it increased by 150 per cent. In 1970 — 4 times. In 1980 — 5.9 times and in 1985 — 8.4 times.

Mass-scale housing construction was launched in the USSR 30 years ago. Since then more than two million new flats are allocated every year. At the beginning of this period families which had self-contained flats were a happy exception. Now four out of every five families have such flats.

Before the war there were 123 people with higher and secondary education out of every 1,000 people engaged in the national economy. The figure is now 870. Some 30 years ago TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, tape recorders and other household appliances were, actually, luxurious articles. Today they have become prime necessities.

Per capita consumption of meat has grown more than 50 per cent over the past 25 years and that of eggs and fruits has doubled.

How are we to assess the level of prosperity achieved by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan period? One thing is certain: it is higher than in the past. It cannot be higher with the present level of the country's economic development. In order to raise it further, and at higher rates, it is necessary to speed up the growth of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress and intensification.

This is precisely envisaged in the Guidelines for the country's development for five and fifteen years. Till the end of the 20th century the Soviet Union will have to double its economic potential and allocations for social needs. It is not yet a plan which has become a law, but a draft. But many thousands of critical remarks, suggestions and amendments to it, coming in during the nationwide discussion, show that the policy adopted on the initiative of the CPSU and aimed at accelerating social and economic development is unanimously approved.

By the year 2000 it is planned to increase per capita real incomes 1.8-1.9 times and compared with the prewar period 10.2-11.5 times. Retail trade will grow approximately 1.8 times and social consumption funds will double. By the end of the century each family will live in a self-contained flat with all modern amenities.

Our age has never been speaking about the material side of the matter. With all its importance it is by no means the only aspect appearing in the programme which embraces a whole complex of social problems: working conditions and their nature, environmental protection, satisfaction of spiritual needs, advancement of education, public health, social security, sports tourism, etc.



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## ANGELINA STEPANOVA



● Angelina Stepanova in "The Living Corpse" play.

Angelina Stepanova has celebrated her 80th birthday with a new role. She plays Mother in the Moscow Art Theatre's new production, "The Silver Wedding", by contemporary playwright Alexander Misharin.

I took up this role with joy and excitement, she says. And, of course, I was interested not because it fits my age, but because the play deals with a topic of the day and its fabric is literally woven out of problems besetting our daily lives.

Angelina Stepanova has been with the Art Company for more than 60 years. Her teachers were the two most famous directors of this century — Konstantin Stanislavsky (the Art Theatre's founder) and Yevgeny Vakhtangov (after whom another theatre is named). She was a member of the cast in plays which have become Soviet theatrical classics — Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" and "Resurrection", Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard". Together with the Art Company she has visited a number of countries. In the United

States and Japan she read lectures on Stanislavsky's heritage. During her company's visit to London British newspapers unanimously described her as theatre's First Lady.

Today Stepanova is engaged in current plays. She constantly appears on radio and television, takes part in films. Besides, she is a Professor at the Moscow Art Theatre Studio-School (a higher theatrical college) and heads the Main Artistic Council of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

I am always happy to work, she says. My work always means seeing people and talking to them, which enriches me spiritually and always makes me think about life and my profession. My profession is to look for new approaches.

A theatre cannot ensure constant roles for an actor or actress, especially if there are more than one hundred of them in the company. Elderly actors find it more difficult to get suitable roles. What does Stepanova fill the inevitable pauses with? She is always happy to take up roles in films. I am never after the main parts, she says. Even a small part is gratifying if it enables me to put in my experience and share with others what I think about life. Such parts were in films like "They Fought for Their Country" by Sergei Bondarchuk, "Confession of Love" by Ilya Averbach, and Alexei German's "Twenty Days Without War".

It is also interesting to cooperate with television, she continues. It enables one to commune with viewers face to face, which makes him being modest in appearance put in a most meaningful performance.

Q: The Art Company often invites visiting artistic directors representing diverse theatrical schools to stage their plays. What is your view of this situation?

A: I think that everything that is full of talent is interesting. At the moment the "outsider" directors at the Art Theatre are Lev Dodin, Kama Cinkas, Anatoly Efros and Mark Rozovsky, whose plays based on classics and modern playwrights are deservedly popular with the audiences. I play in two of Anatoly Efros' productions — "Tartuffe" by Molière and "The Living Corpse" by Tolstoy. I was also interested to work with Efros, a talented director. I do not think that our views completely coincide. However, rehearsals with him give one great pleasure. Efros takes much care of his actors; he respects their experience and values their views.

Q: What are the relations between actors of different generations in your Company?

A: There is a constant process of mutual enrichment, which is as it should be. Young people are trying to learn from us what is useful for them and we are trying to understand their interests, desires and the way they think. We, the elder ones, are trying to impart to the younger generation the secrets of our trade and pass on to them experience we have accumulated over the years.

Galina FADRYEVA

## MOSCOW CLASSICAL BALLET IN CHINA

Performances by the state concert ensemble of the USSR, Moscow Classical Ballet, were a great success at the big Chinese cities Peking and Shanghai. Packed audiences warmly applauded the masters of Moscow ballet who performed "The Mischiefs of Terpsichore" and "La Creation du Monde".

The public showed enormous interest in our performances, said artistic directors of the company Natalya Kasatkina and

Vladimir Vasilyov. Audiences in Peking and Shanghai especially approved the fact that Soviet performers danced together with their Chinese counterparts who took part at the Moscow ballet contest. Among the Chinese dancers were Tang Min and Zhang Weiqiang. There was no language barrier between the dancers, we used one professional language — the language of dance.

## Guest tour by Comédie Française

Having given very successful performances in Kiev (capital of the Ukraine) the oldest French theatre company, Comédie Française, has arrived in Moscow on its fifth visit. The first took place thirty years ago.

The performances are being jointly sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Culture and Goskontsert and the French Ministry

of External Relations and are part of the 1985-1986 cultural exchange programme between both countries.

Comédie Française is performing Molière's "Le Misanthrope" at the Moscow Art Theatre. Role of Alceste plays Michel Aumont, a famous French actor. Comédie Française will end its guest performances in Leningrad at the end of November.



Taking curtain calls.

Photo by Alexander Zemlyanichenko

## WHAT'S ON?

November 23-25

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 23, 24 (eve) — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 24 (mat) — "Khachaturian, 'Cipollino' (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 23 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera), 24 (mat) — A concert by the Bolshoi artists; 24 (eve) — Gluck, "Iphigénie en Aulide" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St), 23 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 24 (mat) — Schchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet); 24 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera), 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St), 23 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz"; 24 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khottabych"; 24 (eve) — Milyutina, "Girls in a Hurry"; 25 — Lahar, "The Merry Widow".

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bessenevskaya Embankment), 23, 24 — "Playing the Magic Shooting Range", a musical performed by the Spontaneous pop group, 25 — Zhanna Bichevskaya singing Russian folk songs and romances.

The Prodigal Son (Lithuanian Film Studio), USSR.

## THE HELSINKI VIOLIN COMPETITION

The 5th Helsinki Jan Sibelius competition is in its second week. It was held for the first time in 1965 to mark the birth centenary of the outstanding Finnish composer. Since then the contest involving young violinists of the world has been taking place every five years.

Soviet musicians constantly win the highest prizes at the competition. They include Oleg Kagan, Liana Isakadze, Pavel Kogan, Ilya Gruher, Sergei Stadler.

This year there are 78 participants from 25 countries. Among them are Soviet violinists Ilya Kaler, a student of Moscow Conservatoire and First Prize winner in the International Paganini competition of violinists in Genoa (1981) and Alina Muskhadzhyeva, winner in the Tokyo International musical competition.

The USSR will be represented on the jury by Prof. Valery Klenov, head of Moscow Conservatoire's violin chair.

Boris IVASHKEVICH

## For Soviet lovers of Indian music

The love of Indian music in the Soviet Union, especially among young people, is not a vogue but a stable factor of our musical culture, said Dzhanik Mikhailov, instructor at the Tchaikovsky Moscow Conservatoire where I was invited for a lecture on Indian music.

Apart from concert halls, Indian music is heard in classrooms in many colleges training musicians, composers and music critics.

The lecture I attended was part of the course, "Musical Cultures of the World", in which Indian music features prominently, and it was on the topic: What is rage and how is it

played? That is what Mikhailov was telling his students. It was at once an ordinary and special lecture. For the first time Dzhanik's words were illustrated by the playing of an international ensemble of Soviet musicians: Anatoly Popov, Anatoly Kurnat, and Indian Kishan Kumar Des Gupta, who kindly agreed to accompany them on the tabla.

As is common among Indians, incense was burnt in the classroom, and afterwards there were lots of questions, mostly to young starling Anatoly Popov, the first in this country to have mastered such an elaborate instrument. Mariya GRYZUNOVA



● The concert at the lecture.

Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

## 40 MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY FIRMS DEMONSTRATE THEIR PRODUCTS

Technological progress is largely responsible for advances in medicine.

International cooperation also means keeping abreast with the latest in medical technology. A recent exhibition "Medical Technology in Surgery", held in Irkutsk, was part of this cooperation. Doctors, scientists and engineers saw products showcased by more than 40 manufacturers from Britain, Austria, Holland, Denmark, the FRG, France, Switzerland and the USA.

Below we publish what an MNI correspondent was told by some of the participants.

Manfred Oleach, director of the European office of the Danish Cook firm:

Our factories produce various instruments, apparatuses and devices for X-ray analysis of blood vessels, instruments used in stomach and oesophagus surgery as well as in urology and gynecology.

We have been trading with the USSR for nearly six years and we are pleased with how things are going. Our products have been recognized by Soviet doctors and this makes our sales grow every year. Prospects are good: another contract has been signed with V/O Medexport and it is prestigious for the firm that its latest equipment has been tested in Soviet clinics. For example, our novel-design devices for paracetic aortography have been successfully tested at the All-Union Scientific Centre of Surgery and the A. N. Bakulev Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery attached to the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Experts have not only commended them but have made several suggestions for their improvement, which we have taken into account.

Veronika Stenzel of the Stenzel (FRG):

In the Soviet Union we represent the trading interests of a

number of industrial firms of West Germany and USA.

The USSR is a reliable partner and our relations are successfully developing. Besides, we cooperate in the designing of new instruments for operations on heart valves with a Novosibirsk Institute studying the problems of urology, the Institute of Urology of the USSR Ministry of Public Health and the Neurosurgery Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Scientists at these institutes are designing new instruments to be manufactured by our firms.

Herbert Hiltzen, an engineer of Krupp Atlas Elektronik GmbH (FRG):

Krupp has been doing business with the USSR for nearly 25 years now. Our trade relations in the field of medicine are five years old. We sell high-tech computer equipment for treatment and diagnoses. Our trade has a good foundation and there is a definite trend towards export growth.

Trade cannot be the only thing today. Our countries have great scientific and technological potentials, and ideas generated by scientists should be used to mutual advantage. We are working on the joint programmes "Biophysiology" and "Diagnosis and Treatment of Oncological Diseases" on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. The USSR, FRG and GDR have been cooperating for a number of years in nuclear medicine.

We are trying to use every opportunity to ensure broader relations — something the USSR is trying to do, too, we feel.

Irena A. Brichko of Elhicon, Ltd. (Britain):

Our firm has been working with the USSR for 20 years now. What is important is not the purely commercial side of these contacts. After designing new surgical threads which dissolve inside the organism without harming the tissues, we, for example, turned first of all to Soviet scientists. It was important to know their informed opinion. Our product gained recognition in the USSR. We highly value that. Possibilities are being explored for joint production of future appliances of improved design. Soviet surgeons have come up with a number of ideas in this connection. A Soviet-British symposium has been planned in Irkutsk next year. I therefore hope I will have another chance to visit Irkutsk and see the fabulous Lake Baikal, again.

Igor BOGORAD

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## Contacts and contracts

● An international fair of Asian and Pacific countries has opened in Peking. Represented are 26 countries, including the Soviet Union. The USSR pavilion deals with the Soviet people's economic, scientific and technological achievements, including ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-tool robots and equipment as well as mock-up aviation technology.

● In Warsaw, the Soviet Union and Poland have signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in electrical and postal communications. They have also reached agreement on the development of these two types of communications and on exchange of expertise in

the arrangement and utilization of communications services.

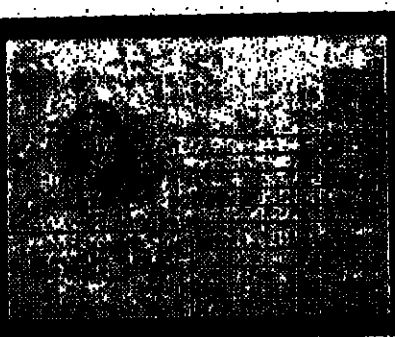
● The CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Ferrous Metallurgy concluded its regular meeting in Bucharest. It approved a plan for scientific and technological cooperation in the field of ferrous metallurgy between 1986 and 1990 and the Commission's working plan for 1986 and 1987.

## FAIR IN ANGOLA

A second international fair marking the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola has opened in Luanda. Among its participants is the Soviet Union, which is demonstrating goods and products of 17 Soviet foreign trade associations. One of the sections of the fair deals with cooperation between the USSR and Angola in different fields.

## Philately

DEDICATED TO KONSTANTIN SIMONOV



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a first-day cover dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the birth of famous Soviet writer, poet and dramatist Konstantin Simonov. He became especially popular during the years of World War II. He served as war correspondent. He wrote books about the Great Patriotic War, including the trilogy "The Living and the Dead", the play "Russian People" and the poem "Wait for Me".

## Caterpillar president on prospects of American-Soviet economic links

American companies should not miss an opportunity of broadening American-Soviet trade, said Peter Donis, president of the American concern Caterpillar. There is now such an opportunity and this is reaffirmed by the recently published draft Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR, which provides for a considerable expansion of the USSR's foreign economic relations.

Statements of Soviet officials testify to the USSR's readiness to develop mutually-beneficial relations with the United States. American business circles display profound interest in broadening business links with the USSR. That this is so, Peter Donis believes, is affirmed by the ever-growing number of American businessmen coming to the Soviet Union to study possibilities of establishing business contacts. When the American Government put a ban on exports of

some categories of equipment to the Soviet Union, many American companies, including Caterpillar, had to annul contracts concluded with the Soviet partners. Soviet foreign trade associations purchased similar equipment in other countries. As a result American companies lost a considerable part of Soviet orders.

A contract for the delivery to the USSR of equipment for the development of natural resources of the eastern part of the country, concluded after a long interval, will help to partially restore our positions. The hope is that politics will no longer stand in the way of development of economic relations between our countries. It is doubtless that improvement of business relations between the two countries would exert a favourable impact on bilateral relations, stressed Peter Donis.

## EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (12a Suvorovsky Blvd). Modern Chinese Decorative and Applied Art". 200 items from Chinese museums featuring all traditional genres of the art and folk craftsmanship. Daily, except Mondays, noon to 8 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya. Trolleybuses 15, 31.

Central Lenin Museum (2 Ploshchad Revolyutsii). "Lenin and October" in book (illustrations and drawings by Great Vasily and marble and bronze works by Viktor Sonin. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Revolyutsii.

## SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY  
Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 25 — USSR championship. Moscow Spartak vs Kiev Sokol. 6.45 p.m.

## BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St), 24 — USSR men's championship. 5 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8 p.m.

Top teams, CAC and Leningrad Spartak, will clash in a closing match on Sunday.

## FENCING

Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 23 and 24 — Moscow Cup. 10 a.m. (both days).

SKATING  
Dynamo Artificial Ice Lane (39 Leningradskaya Shosse), 23 and 24 — All-Union competitions for the YCL Central Committee's prizes. Noon (both days).

EQUESTRIAN AND RACING  
Bitas Equestrian Sports Complex (33 Bataiskaya Prospekt), 23 and 24 — All-Union youth break-in competitions. Noon (both days). Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St), 24 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

November 23-25

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with bright intervals. No substantial precipitations expected. NW wind veering to SW. Night temperatures —7° to —12°C; the daytime —4° to —8°C.

In almost the whole of European USSR air temperatures are lower than usual. Even daytime temperatures are minzero everywhere with the exception of the Crimean and Caucasian sea coasts. The snow carpet margin has approached the southernmost districts of the Ukraine.